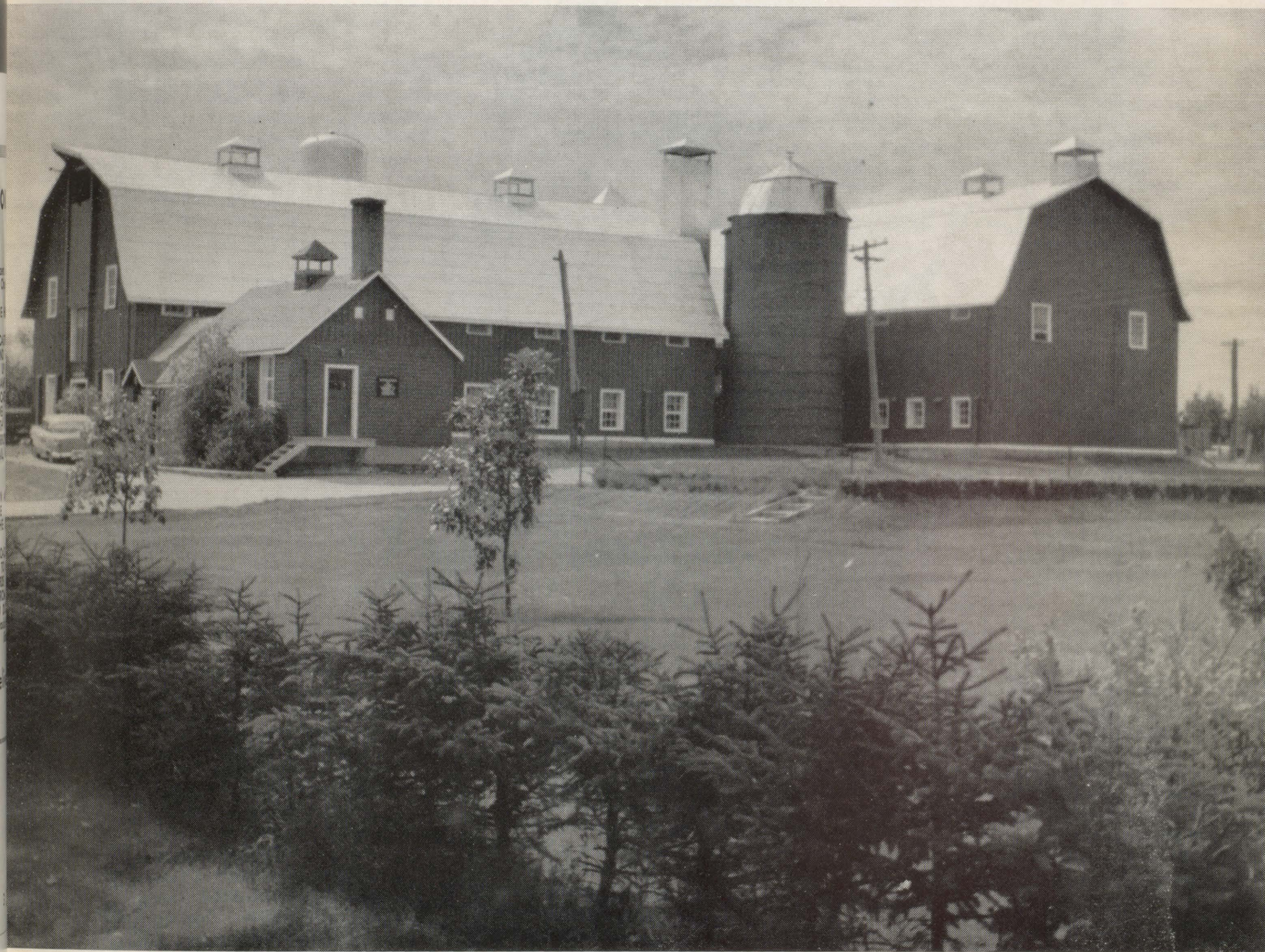


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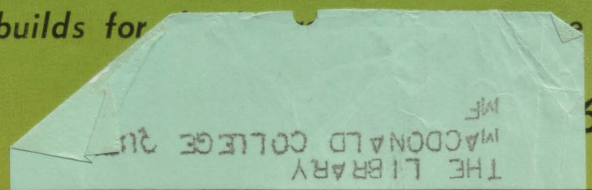
FARM & HOME

journal



The Brome Region
builds for

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INSIDE . . .

Old Book — New Name . . .



For a quarter of a century our readers have come to know and respect the Macdonald Farm Journal. It has brought them the latest news on all sorts of subjects pertaining to the farm and rural home. In dozens of cases they had the news before it reached the daily papers or radio stations. In fact, time after time, our publication has been quoted and often as not it has been a startling piece of news as far as the outside world was concerned. To the readers of this publication, it was typical of the good reporting job this magazine has always done in its field.

I say a good reporting job because the news in this publication comes basically from authoritative sources. From the Womens Institute comes the excellent work of Miss Norma Holmes. Here is all the latest news pertaining to this association and its 2800

members who get this magazine each month. From Tom Pickup, in Quebec City comes the latest information pertaining to the agricultural, home and allied findings of the experts at the Provincial headquarters. From Macdonald College comes the latest scientific findings pertaining to agriculture.

No magazine anywhere has a more erudite or select number of dedicated workers. Co-ordinator at the College with news pertaining to this publication is, of course, Mark Waldron of Extension Services.

Over the years we have known that a very large number of our readers are women, most of whom are members of the Women's Institute. And, over the years we have tried to have at least half our editorial material on subjects of wide interest to women. However, our masthead would not indicate this. Therefore, we have decided to recognize this most important part of our circulation by changing with this issue, the name of Macdonald Farm Journal to Macdonald Farm & Home Journal. Also with this issue you will notice further changes in make-up and presentation.

Our aim is to make Macdonald Farm & Home Journal a publication which the rural reader will find interesting, educational and entertaining. Our circulation is growing all the time and our one aim is to make this magazine of more compelling value to our subscribers. Your comments and views will be welcome, as after all this is your magazine. We will be pleased to print your letters and where possible, use your suggestions to make this an even better magazine.

Ronald J. Cooke,
Publisher

The C.A.C.

THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA has published its first consumers buying guide entitled "Canadian Consumer". It presents results of tests on many consumer products, tests carried out in well equipped laboratories on Canadian products bought in stores at random.

The first issue covers electric drills, ASA tablets and first aid kits. The report describes how the tests were conducted and also lists the various brands of each article tested with the price range and a rating of poor, fairly good or excellent.

The first issue of this publication pulls no punches about the quality of the products tested. It tells you which is the best buy . . . and the worst. With this information before you, then you should become a better Canadian shopper.

This type of publication has a definite, long standing need here in Canada. For many years we have relied on tests of consumer goods made in the United States, many of which were not applicable in Canada. The Consumers Association of Canada is to be complimented on the publication of "Canadian Consumer". It is neat, crisp, to the point, and should be a part of every consumer's reading material. Such unbiased reporting will make future issues an investment that will pay many dividends.

Subscriptions are available from the Consumers Association of Canada, 1245 Wellington St., Ottawa 3, Ont. for \$3.00 a year.

arda...

The Brome Region Builds For The Future

Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labour of man. When tillage begins, other arts follow.

Daniel Webster

WHHEELS HAVE A WAY of turning full circle, and it is reassuring to find that even in this age of doubt we can find instances where bread cast upon the water is returned considerably multiplied.

In the Brome Country region of the Eastern Townships, the wheel of history has been turning slowly for almost two centuries. It was given a little push in 1939, when Alex Sim, then the first Director of Extension for Macdonald College, founded the Farm Forum movement in Fred Shufelt's front room in East Farnham. It has now come all the way round again—a dynamic concept of rural development is now firmly establishment in the Brome Region, and with it, last June, came ARDA. Alex Sim has also returned to Brome Country, in his capacity as community development officer for the federal ARDA administration.

On May 30, 1963, Quebec Minister of Agriculture Alcide Courcy wrote to Rudi Dallenbach, president of the Brome Country Rural Development

Organization, to say that he had accepted the BCRDO'S request that a land use study be carried out in the Brome Country region under the terms of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. As soon as the federal ARDA administration had agreed, a comprehensive inventory of all resources got under way in the Brome region—Brome and Stanstead Counties, and parts of Missisquoi, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Richmond Counties. This survey is being carried out by a firm of regional planning consultants from Montreal, with the help of local residents.

The firm's name is Technical Consultants for Regional Planning, but they are known in the Brome area as STAR, from the initials of the French Version

of the name (Societe Technique d'Amenagement Regional). They have moved a team into the Brome Country Rural Development Organization's office in Knowlton, where they are busily compiling information and statistics on the actual and potential resources of the region under study. Some of the factors being investigated are the agricultural economy of the area (farm incomes, type of production, etc.); land use and capability (what the land is now being used for, and what it would be most suitable for); population trends and demography (educational background, age, etc.); tourism; conservation practices; communications facilities; power needs and resources; recreational potential; and in general, the overall regional economy.



Jean Rivard and Rudi Dallenbach discuss a soil map in front of the ARDA office in Knowlton.

GATINEAU VALLEY NEXT ?

The people of the Gatineau Valley are just as interested in ARDA as the people of the Brome County region. Their major problems are very similar to those of Brome County. The pressure of the expanding Ottawa-Hull area is resulting in sprawling, disorganized development of the lower Gatineau. Zoning regulations are completely inadequate. The magnificent timber, clear-cut 100 years ago, has not regenerated. The natural beauty of the Valley is unsurpassed; yet at present the rural people have neither the capital nor the knowledge to develop the tourist and residential possibilities of the area in their own interest. Farm income is low, because many of the farms are too small, infertile or under-capitalized.

Last March, the Gatineau Valley Rural Development Association was formed — about 15 months after the formation of the Brome County Rural Development Organization. The Gatineau Valley Association is organized along much the same lines as Farm Forum. There is (or soon will be) a Chapter in each community of the Valley, corresponding to a local Forum. The presidents of all the local Chapters form the Rural Development Association, whose president is now Guy Côté. The Association has appointed T.C. Main of Wakefield chairman of the Rural Development Committee for the area, and he in turn selects the Committee members.

At present local Chapters exist — or are being formed — at Wakefield, Lapêche, North Masham, Bouchette, Low, Manawaki, Gracefield, Limbour, Chelsea, Kazabazua, and Mont Laurier. The members of the Gatineau Valley Rural Development Association are looking around now to take stock of their problems and resources, in the same way that Brome County did. They agree that their most important resource is the Valley's potential as a recreational area. The lower Gatineau will undoubtedly one day be the site of many more estates owned by people from Ottawa and Hull. Next on the list is probably forest products; in spite of mismanagement, the forest potential of the Valley is still tremendous — but as yet largely undeveloped. The Ottawa market will also support dairy farming, beef production and market gardening.

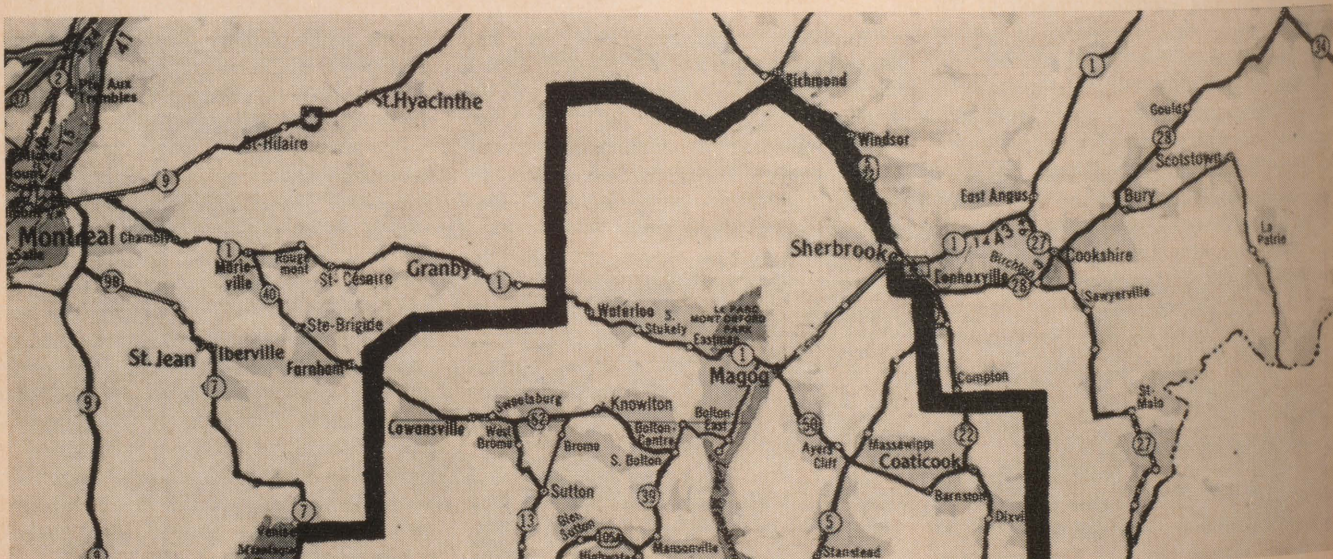
The Association is encouraging people to think in terms of solving their own problems, instead of simply criticizing government efforts to help. Tom Main is particularly interested in ensuring a good education for the young people of the area, because the chief difficulty in developing the Valley is the low general level of education, which makes grass-roots action in support of broad planning hard to achieve.

As soon as the process of organization and stock-taking is completed in the Gatineau Valley, it is possible that the Rural Development Association might ask ARDA for some help with the next step, in the same way that Brome County did.

The compilation of all this data is expected to take from nine to eleven months, after which STAR will make a preliminary report to ARDA and the BCRDO. Then will come the detailed analysis of the raw data, and the preparation of a master plan to serve as a guide for the longterm development of the Brome region. This second stage will take about nine months. If in the final report STAR recommends to ARDA that the region is suitable for a wide range of development projects, in the fields of soil and water conservation, alternative uses of land, and rural development in general, the region may be designated as an ARDA Rural Development Area. At present there are only three Rural Development Areas in Canada, all in Saskatchewan.

How did all this come about? The choice of the Brome region for one of ARDA's first intensive resource surveys is not accidental; nor did it happen overnight. Brome County, which forms the heart of the region, has a long history of being first in line when it comes to adopting new ideas and initiating new projects. It has traditionally been an area in which people got together to study their problems and seek solutions. The Brome Country Agricultural Society was organized in Albert Kimball's Inn in Knowlton in 1856. The first free public lending library in Quebec, the Pettes Memorial, was founded in Knowlton in 1894. Since the foundation of that first Farm Forum study group in East Farnham in 1939, and the beginning of the weekly Farm Radio Forum broadcasts the following year, the Brome Country Farms Forums — there are twelve of them now — have been providing

Area enclosed by heavy black line indicates area presently under survey.



active leadership in rural development, long before it was ever called that.

Among other achievements, the Farm Forums established the Brome Country Co-op Medical Service; helped organize the Brome sub-unit of the Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeding Association; made Brome the first country in Quebec to be tested under the Federal-provincial Brucellosis Control Program (the country is now brucellosis-free); established an agricultural scholarship at Macdonald College; and initiated action to restrict the construction of undesirable buildings in the county.

And it was the Brome Country Farm Forum Association that first moved to take advantage of ARDA. In the fall of 1961 the Farm Forums considered possibilities for the development of Brome Country under ARDA. In November 1961, the Knowlton Forum invited the Knowlton and District Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor and Councillors of Knowlton to attend a Farm Forum meeting and listen to the Broadcast on ARDA. As a result, the Brome Country Rural Development Organisation was formed in January 1962. The BCRDO was set up as a federation of all interested clubs, organizations and associations in the county, as well as the municipal councils, with each group naming a member as their delegate.

The new Rural Development Organization soon decided that the best approach to solving the problems of the area was to make an inventory of the problems they faced and the resources they had to deal with them. Most of the problems were connected with the land, and so were most of the resources — on the one hand, many small, rocky hilly farms, some haphazard woodlots, and inadequate public services and facilities (schools, water and sewage services, roads, etc.) being stretched to the limit; on the other hand, tremendous recreational potential, with beautiful lakes, woods and mountains, perfect for winter ski resorts and summer residences; and on the fertile agricultural lowlands among the partially timbered hills, there are many good farms, and some of the best breeding stock in Canada. The first thing that was required, the Rural Development Organization decided, was a land use study. The Knowlton Community School kept people informed by sponsoring a course on rural development in the fall of 1962. (This year, local Community Schools will be offering a leadership training course in connection with rural development in the Brome region.) Problems inherent in the land affect the people who live on it. Brome Country, with a population divided fairly evenly between English

and French, and with a good sprinkling of people of Swiss, Polish and other stock, is about 60 miles south-east of Montreal, and is feeling the impact of Montreal's influence more and more. In fact, at the present time, agricultural land is valued at about three times its commercial farming value. Many farmers have given up farming because of slow market returns, high costs of operation, departure of children to the cities, old age, or because soil had become depleted and the forests less productive.

In many areas of the region land has been subdivided for housing, and unattractive, sprawling developments have become common in the region. As agricultural income has declined, taxation has tended to increase.

Thus we see a variety of causes (of which we have mentioned a few) finding their effect in an often uncoordinated and destructive manner. It can fairly be expected that when the Eastern Townships Autoroute becomes a reality in 1965, the present situation will be magnified tremendously.

It was obvious to the members of the Rural Development Organization that something had to be done urgently. But it soon appeared that a full-scale use study was too much for the people of the country to do themselves. They

needed technical and scientific help. So the BCRDO prepared a preliminary study which they submitted to the provincial government in May 1962, requesting that a land use study of the country be made under ARDA. As we have seen, Mr. Courcy approved the ARDA study one year later. In the meantime, both the area to be surveyed and the scope of the study itself had increased considerably, as a result of discussions between Brome Country, Ottawa, and STAR, which had been recommended by the BCRDO to carry out the study. W. T. Perks, a planning consultant who is a partner of STAR, had already shown considerable interest in the area, and had even submitted a brief of his own to the BCRDO, at their request, saying how STAR would go about the study if they were chosen. Henri Dubord, head of Quebec's ARDA Administration, recommended STAR not only for the Brome region project, but for a similar project in the Rouge Valley region of the Laurentians as well. So Bill Perks is now supervising the ARDA resource inventory of the Brome region, and Rudi Dallenbach, the Brome Country Rural Development Organization, Alex Sim, the Farm Forum members, and many other local residents are now busier than ever, planning and building their future, and keeping the Brome Country wheel turning steadily.



The man behind the dream — Rudi Dallenbach, President of Brome Country Rural Development Association.

BONJOUR LINE, the elementary level Voix et Images course, is based on the same principles as the adult course about which Professor Hawkins wrote in the April '63 issue. Strangely enough, although the adult course was completed and employed long before Bonjour Line, a basic principle of the course is evolved from the way in which children learn a language and on the necessity of re-educating adults in this approach. A child learns to speak his mother tongue at a very early age and rare is the healthy child who does not succeed in mastering his own language on the conversational level. How does he do it? His ear is sharp and his thoughts

Some observations on Bonjour Line

by Seymour Adelman

are relatively unencumbered by the symbols, spelling, and often complicated grammatical analysis of language. Further his powers of mimicry are great and his speech organs, if not too controlled, at least are very flexible. All around him the child sees objects and actions and hears them described in the easy speed and rhythm of the spoken word. Through repetition of the language patterns often made more meaningful by their reiteration in different situations, the child quite easily assimilates the language. V.I.F. with its selected vocabulary of key words and expressions and its ingeniously devised illustrative material attempts to set up a similar situation that will exploit the natural gifts of the child and train adults to recapture them.

The month of July, 1963, at Macdonald College, we had the opportunity to examine in some measure how this course inspired by children works with children. Bonjour Line is designed for children between the ages of 8 to 11 so that the two classes of 8 year olds taking the course at Mac were theoretically as young as they could be for the assimilation of the material. They had had no previous knowledge of French and I would say academically were a cross section of an average grade class in the lakeshore area.

Before beginning the course I had to decide whether to follow the suggestion of the manual which advised that comprehension in the early lessons could be checked in English, or the counsel of the professors at the training centre in Philadelphia who categorically stated that no English should be used at all. I decided on the latter, although with some trepidation. To my surprise the children quickly accepted this, and even when they were practically bubbling rarely broke into English. However all the

Although the teaching principles for the adults and the children are the same, the

children participate more wholeheartedly in certain aspects. For example, the acting out of the meaning is very vivid to them and the course is cleverly conceived to encourage this ability and desire to physically illustrate. The speed at which meaningful word groups are presented is the same in Bonjour Line as in the adult course and undoubtedly some children initially have more difficulty than adults in assimilating them. However, when the children do grasp the phrase, their pronunciation and rhythm is more accurate. As one might expect the lessons in the course designed for children are not as long and detailed as those for the adults. The manual suggests to go slowly and I think any teacher will find this advice easy to take. In fact, I found that I had to go much more slowly than what the manual considered a liberal time. A suggested time of roughly three hours a lesson is given. In the early stages, four to six hours seemed much more workable to me.

Certain basic conditions are necessary for the presentation of this course. Naturally it requires all the standard equipment and room arrangement mentioned by Professor Hawkins in his remarks on the adult course. A possibly difficult condition to meet is the strong advisability, even necessity, of having an homogeneous class as far as knowledge of the French is concerned. A child with a knowledge of French, taking the course with others who have none might gain very little in the early lessons and might have considerably more difficulty correcting faulty pronunciation than the newcomers did in learning correct pronunciation. Worst of all, he might be bored. As for the size of the class, for the most part I have taught a group of only 14 but I believe a class of 25 is very feasible. However, the most important condition for the success of the course is a competent teacher with a good knowledge of spoken French. I stress this for I am convinced of the merit of giving the course without the use of English. Even though the manuals are very helpful, a teacher should have training in the method. Fortunately good training can be obtained in Philadelphia. There the student teacher will see master teachers working with great effect and discussing their techniques with patience, frankness and precision.

All this ink has been spilled and I have not faced squarely the question that any reader must be bound to ask: "Does the method work?" In the midst of teaching it I can understandably be suspected of bias, but I honestly do believe that the method does work, and that it is an eminently practical and valuable one. At the time of writing, the children have had about twenty-eight hours of instruction. The great majority have comprehended the material and, in simple situations, are able to utilize it with encouraging clarity, pronunciation, and rhythm. They have had good practice in listening and mimicry, talents which are inherent, but which they tend to lose as adults regretfully know. Their interest has been lively and I think they are very much aware of French as a living language.



Examining a wood splitting gun, from left to right are: Bill Shipley, Secretary-Registrar, Macdonald College; Professor A.R.C. Jones, Department of Woodlot Management, Macdonald College; Robert Raynault, Editor, *La Ferme*; Dr. H.G. Dion, Dean and Vice-Principal, Macdonald College; Mr. Lowell Besley, Director, Woodland Research, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada; Mr. S.H. Dobell, Vice-President, Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association; Dr. H.R. Robertson, Principal, McGill University; Mr. G.M. Strong, Senneville; Mr. Fred Harrison, President, Morgan Arboretum and Woodlot Development Association; Mr. Vernon Johnson, Canadian International Paper Company; Col. Hugh M. Wallis,

Annual Meeting... Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Association

"Nowhere else in any Canadian university is the woodlot, considered as an agricultural crop, given the importance it has at Macdonald College", F. A. Harrison, president of the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association, declared at the annual meeting of the Association held in the Chalet Pruche at the Morgan Arboretum in July.

Mr. Harrison, vice-president of Canadian International Paper Company, who was re-elected to a fourth term as president of the Association, expressed the hope that the woodlot management courses at Macdonald would get increasing financial support from McGill University, which now defrays some 20% of the costs. The balance is paid out of membership dues and corporate donations.

"We consider the contribution modest indeed — too modest", he said.

Professor A.R.C. Jones, chairman of the Department of Woodlot Management, reported on behalf of the Arboretum staff to the membership on all the activities of the year. Membership in the Association has increased to 471 individuals and to 39 in the corporate category.

In its silvicultural programme the Arboretum is cooperating in the project to plant a Confederation Birch Trail for

1967, a line of specimens collected across Canada to represent each of the provinces and the territories.

Woodland improvement, forestation, nursery work, nursery maintenance, maple research, and teaching were the principal activities reviewed in the annual report. It shows a total of 1905 casual weekend visitors to the Arboretum during the summer, aside from organized groups and winter visitors.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the extension and service work undertaken by the Macdonald staff, which has developed greatly in latter years. In the last year this has included several television and radio programmes beamed at the farmers and woodlot owners in the Montreal region.

In his remarks Mr. Harrison referred to the new attitudes which have been developed since the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association was founded 12 years ago.

"We are beginning to perceive a better understanding of the forest and of the farm woodlot; it is no longer unusual to talk of wood as a farm crop. People change and along with them the governments they elect. Perhaps this has not as yet been translated into definite public policies, but we seem to be headed in the right direction", he said.

The president of the Arboretum had words of caution for governments in the application of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, which aims at the achievement of regional prosperity through wise use of resources at hand. He said he was all in favor of having ARDA funds in the hands of the provincial administrations.

"However, he said," as development programmes slowly emerged and were accepted by the provinces and now that the implementation of these programmes is getting under way, there is a great deal of concern as to whether the purposes of the Act are being faithfully served and the elementary rules of management fully observed. It would be a great tragedy if this type of sound legislation were to be misused, for we are dealing with human values and we must live up to the hopes of those who place their faith in ARDA. Anything less would be a dangerous erosion of public confidence in the sincerity of governments."

In this regard Mr. Harrison referred specifically to the choice of the Rouge Valley Association for the development of a programme in that watershed.

"This is a matter of direct interest to our Association," he said. "The entire Rouge Valley, in its present state of arrested development, could be considered a perfect laboratory specimen in terms of woodlot management. If ARDA is wisely applied to it as an experiment, I am sure that our formula of 'trees as a crop' can become the salvation of the Rouge along with the other complementary uses of its resources for recreation and industry."

Officers elected for a one-year term were Mr. Harrison, president, and S.H. Dobell, vice-president. Re-elected directors were: Col. Hugh M. Wallis, Senneville; Lowell Besley, director Woodland Research, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada; Prof. R. I. Brawn, Macdonald College; Dr. W. H. Brittain, Honorary Curator, Morgan Arboretum; Frank B. Common, Q.C., Montreal; Dr. H. G. Dion, vice-principal, Macdonald College; J.W. Fries, vice-president Woodlands, Domtar; J. A. Fuller, chairman, Shawinigan Water & Power Co.; Dr. Louis Johnson, Ste-Geneviève de Pierrefonds; Vernon E. Johnson, director, Canadian International Paper Company; J. Bartlett Morgan, Chairman, Henry Morgan and Company Ltd; Robert Raynault, president, Quebec Forestry Association and publisher of "La Ferme". A newly-elected director is Dr. H. R. Robertson, principal of McGill University. Mr. V. E. Johnson is honorary president and Garnet M. Strong is an honorary director.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON EDUCATION

Report on Vol. 1

By Grace LeBaron

With the presentation (a year ago) of the Brief on Education, the interest of the Quebec Women's Institutes in the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education was recognized. Recently an invitation came for representatives to attend a meeting on June 16th, at the Montreal School Board's Administrative Building, Montreal. To this Miss Holmes and myself were delegated.

The purpose of the meeting was to give persons concerned with education and the work of the Commission an opportunity to discuss its findings and recommendations. Prof. D. Munro, Director of the Institute of Education, McGill University, a member of the Commission, was its representative and speaker. The large attendance showed keen interest in education and the maintenance of adequate and efficient educational services. It was also, in effect, a tribute to the Commission for its program of inquiry.

A general survey of the work of the Commission to date indicates to some extent, the scope of this undertaking. It should be noted that the terms of reference of this Commission were unique in that they covered **all** aspects of education. The eight member Commission conducted the entire study collectively and bilingually. They met on an average of two to three times per week. Public hearings were held in eight centres in the province. In all 307 briefs were presented. More than 50 institutions in the province were visited. More than 200 persons interested and experienced in education were interviewed. All provinces across Canada, several of the United States, and a number of European countries were visited in the study of administrative procedures. In this extensive study the devotion, experiences and wisdom of the Commission in evaluating and assessing the social and cultural problems

relative to education are outstanding.

It is difficult to realize the magnitude of expansion and rapid change which Quebec province has undergone. The population explosion has strained its educational facilities to the utmost. During the past 15 years the number of teachers and pupils in secondary schools has doubled. This creates new problems not only of accommodation, but also of teaching, of curriculum, of university expansion and of finance. Last year the cost of education in Quebec Province was \$350 million. This poses a need to convince everyone that such expenses of education are a sound social and economic investment. The 1961 census showed a population of over 5¼ million, of which more than one-quarter were in school.

Quebec's educational system was established a century ago when the population was largely rural. Today three people out of four live in towns and cities. Agriculture employs less than 15% of the able-bodied population. The demand for non-skilled labor has rapidly declined. In the last 20 years the technical and commercial sector has developed. With advanced industrialization has come a rapid increase of non-manual employments. It is essential in this socio-economic development that the general public attain a fairly high level of education. It is clear that the need for educational reform is urgent. It is the modern conviction that everyone, regardless of color, class or creed, has a right to education from the primary grades to the university. In essence, this is the aim of the recommendations which the Royal Commission will present to Government.

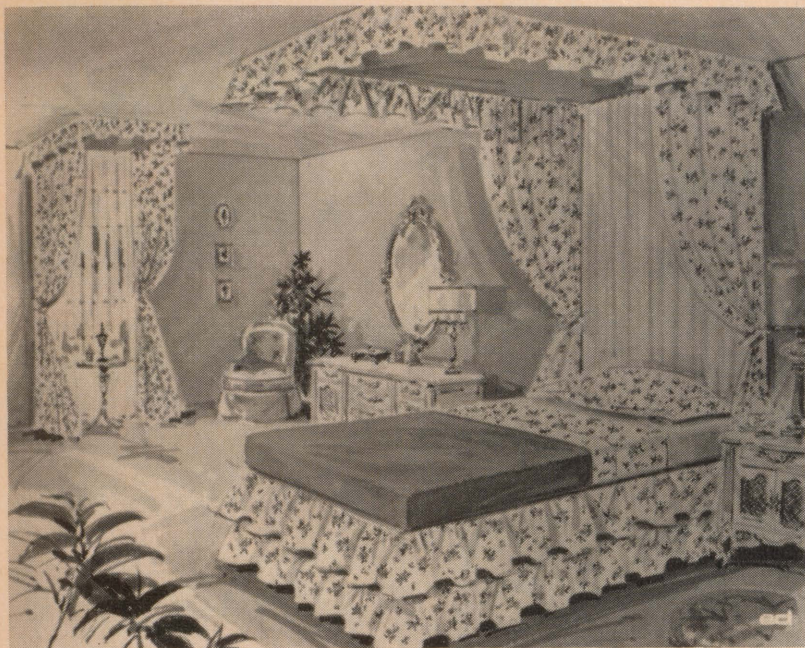
The complete report of the Commission, which is an exhaustive one, will be released in several volumes. The first volume which has been completed, after more than 100 plenary executive

sessions of the Commission, deals with the obviously basic consideration — the Central Administrative Structure. It is a matter of record that as changes take place in society various services or government departments grow in importance with resultant changes being indicated. At the present time Quebec Province "must seek with clarity of vision and practical good sense to endow its educational system with a structure suited to its present needs." (Chap. V., Vol. 1, Report).

To fulfil this obligation therefore, the Commission recommended (in part) —

1. The appointment of a Minister of Education, whose function shall be to promote and coordinate educational services at all levels.
2. The creation of a Superior Council of Education whose function shall be to advise the Ministers. (Representation on this Council will include the three groups having direct bearing on the welfare of the child, viz. the parent, the church, the educator).

Without seeking to dismiss the differences between Protestant and Roman Catholic programs of education the proposed plan envisages the establishment of a whole-hearted collaboration between these two groups — we have lived in separate sectors too long. Without jeopardizing the differences of confession and culture that are traditional in our society, there is room for an exchange of experiences and refinements for the enrichment of both. The spread of bilingualism is a step in the right direction. We need to be better informed in all our dealings; to pay due respect to other's opinions (a quality notably lacking in the Briefs submitted). These are outstanding requirements if we are to face the future together with mutual respect and with faith and confidence.



*Try decorating with sheets;
it's fun, and easy.*

HOW does your bedroom suit you? Ever wake up one morning and wish it looked entirely different? Here's one way you can change it's personality with a minimum of expense — and a great deal of fun. Try decorating with sheets. Patterns and material can work into a variety of settings. All you need is a pair of scissors, a needle and thread, and a sense of adventure.

First, look at your bedroom carefully — decide what of changes you want to make. Striped or plain? Tailored or detailed? Dramatic colors or pastels? Remember — the room should be a frame — the picture is you! Then go ahead with this quick and easy way to change the personality of your bedroom.

If you've never used sheets for decorating you will find that fine percale sheets are comparable to expensive quality fabrics. And a double bed-sized sheet gives you about 7 squares yards of luxurious fabric — without seams. The conclusion is a good one: you get more for your money.

Another advantage of decorating with sheets is that color possibilities are limitless. Fashion sheets, for instance, come in a stunning range of floral patterns, print designs, stripes, solids and embroideries — all in a marvelous choice of colors in designer-tones. You can combine them in any number of ways! A spread . . . valances . . . a vanity skirt . . . drapes: mix or match or harmonize them all!

Take measurements to see how many

sheets you'll need. Remember that sheet lengths given are before hemming. Since all sheets shrink, launder yours and press or send them to the laundry before you measure and cut. Above all, do cut your sheets — don't tear them.

The style of a dust ruffle can establish the tone of your room. For a tailor-master bedroom — the box pleat can't be surpassed. How to begin? Measure down top of box spring to the floor, adding 2½ inches for hem. Cut entire length of sheet into 6 or more strips. Seam together into one long strip and hem lower edge. (Box pleats require 2½ times measurements — inverted box pleats require triple.) Pin pleat at each corner of box spring. Place muslin piece on top of spring; turn a ½ inch seam under all around, pin to dust ruffle, and top stitch. Presto! A smooth and elegant bedroom accessory!

The kind of valance you select will also set the style of your room. For the gathered variety, cut a strip double width of valance, and to desired length — allowing 2 inches for top hem, and 1½ inches for bottom. Make 1 inch side hems and sew top hem down. Next, measure down 1 inch for heading, stitch and gather. The Princess Rose floral pattern makes up beautifully into these gathered lines. For a light and airy girl's room, combine with pastel pink or hibiscus — a winning combination.

The plain throw spread requires 3 or 4 sheets — size 72 x 108 — for a

DECORATING WITH FUN AND FLAIR

twin bed. (Number depends on the size of bed.) For a double bed, it's 3 or 4 sheets — 81 x 108. Cut sheet to width of bed, leaving length as is. For the sides, cut two strips to height of bed, again leaving length as is. Repeat these steps for lining. To sew: pin the two side pieces to top piece — right sides together. Stitch and press seams open. Repeat for lining. Pin top **and** lining (right sides together) and stitch all around. Leave opening to turn right side out. Press, and close opening by hand stitching.

For curtains the number of sheets required depends on window measurements and whether or not you wish to line them. Necessary hardware such as pleater tapes, hooks, rings, curtain rods, traverse cords, etc. may be obtained at hardware or department stores.

To make scalloped top cafe curtains you cut sheets twice the width of window. Use hem of sheets, or allow a 5 inch hem in cutting. Cut interfacing strips 5 inches deep and width of curtain. Same size strip makes facing. To sew: take one inch hems on sides. Place curtain and facing strips (right sides together) across top. Put interfacing on top of facing, and pin all three pieces together. Draw scallop pattern on cardboard, cut out, place over interfacing and draw scallop line. Stitch along drawn lines, trim seams to ¼ inch, and clip curves for ease in turning. Turn facing right side out and press. Trim, allowing enough to turn under, and hem at sides. Attach rings or loops to each top scallop, and there you are . . . perky cafe curtains to brighten any room!

These are just a few of the possibilities. See how simple they are? For real high fashion touches, mix solid designer colors with bold stripes, or heady floral patterns. Delft blue, avocado, and desert sand are some of the new shades that will be fun to experiment with. You may want to do-over every bedroom in the house. And take the new look into your bathroom, too, with shower curtains, and a mix or matching valance.



Mrs. J. Ossington

Wanted . . . More Community Schools

FOR GRANBY IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS of Quebec, as for most communities across Canada, September marks the return of our youngsters to schools and colleges. Here, as everywhere else, parents have come to realize that the future of their sons and daughters depends on a sound education.

Granby however is a little different from some other communities. There, about three hundred adults decided that they too would return to school in September.

Henry Thoreau wrote "It is time that we had uncommon schools — that we did not leave off our education when we begin to be men and women. It is time that villages were universities and that their elder inhabitants, the fellows of universities." Granby last fall opened one of these "uncommon schools" — in fact a Community School.

There are several of these Community schools in the Eastern Townships at Magog, Knowlton, Waterloo and Cowansville. The latter is twenty years old and there are some even older at Chateaugay, Huntingdon, Stanstead and Lennoxville which are not in operation at present. Granby is the latest one formed and was instantly successful over three hundred adults registering on opening night September last. Each Wednesday from mid-September until early December keenly enthusiastic men and women attended one of ten courses held simultaneously in the Granby High School.

Classes were given in French and German, Ceramics, painting, wood re-

finishing, dressmaking, interior decorating and bridge.

Most of the instructors were recruited locally but two or three travelled forty or fifty miles each week to give instruction, all of which was free. Most of the pupils lived in Granby but some of the most enthusiastic came sixteen miles to attend. The fee for the ten two-hour lessons in each course was \$2.00. Most of the classes received bilingual instruction and were attended by French, English and New Canadians. Community School is the perfect title for such a project as it is made successful only by combined Community effort.

Quite apart from the educational value received was the wonderful spirit of good fellowship engendered. People who had known one another only casually found that they were kindred spirits when they were creating something they had never thought possible. Business men especially seemed to delight in the courses, particularly the painting.

Closing night was held in early December and the public were invited to view the accomplishments of these people who believe that learning is necessary for adults too. All were surprised at the hidden talents of their friends and neighbours. Some of the paintings and ceramics were outstanding and the beauty of the refinished antique furniture was most rewarding. The language classes were loathe to finish and expressed a desire to continue through spring.

A school such as this does not just happen. It takes planning and direction and great credit must go to Chairman

Mr. P. de Chazal and his executive who are now busy completing plans for the reopening in September and also for the help and service given by the Extension Service, Adult Education Dept., Macdonald College. Many of those attending the Community Schools are college graduates and these were among the first to recognize the fact that we need Adult Education, that learning does not end with school and college. A great man said "The older I get the more I learn and each day I learn how little I know." The ultimate objective for a Community School would be for more selective courses with perhaps visiting professors coming out from the Universities as more funds become available. A good chairman, preferably male and bilingual, is most important. Even women agree that men are more likely to attend with a man at the helm although the help of the ladies and the cooperation of the School Board is essential too. Granby and most of the other schools are most fortunate in this respect. Schools take a great deal of our tax money and should be available whenever possible for Adult Education.

Last year Granby decided to "speed the parting guest" with a cup of coffee and a cookie or two but many felt this a waste of time which could have been used in a longer work period — so great was the enthusiasm.

Indications are that this enthusiasm will spill out to other communities. Anyone interested in forming such a Community School is invited to write the Extension Dept., Macdonald College, or this writer, for information and assistance.

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN



FALL PLOUGHING

As soon as the crops have been harvested, it is time to begin planning the farming programme for the next season. The fields which are going to be sown next spring, will first have to be subjected to a number of tillage operations which will help to prepare a good seed-bed favourable to germination and the growth of the young plants. The more careful we are in preparing the land, the easier it will be for the plants to take full advantage of the fertility of the soil.

In the opinion of Mr. Paul Robert, agronome of the Quebec Field Crops Service, the most important of all tillage operations is ploughing. This consists in cutting the arable land into strips, several inches in width, and turning them almost (but not quite) upside down, so that they are left lying at an angle of approximately 45° to the ground. Thus the largest possible surface of soil is exposed to the weather. The plough exerts a shearing strain or torsional effect on the slice of earth as it turns it over, thus making the soil more friable. Another purpose of fall ploughing is to bury plant remains, manure, and other kinds of organic

matter. It also helps to destroy weeds, and insects and their larvae; increases the capacity of the soil to absorb moisture; improves drainage (if well done) and exposes heavy soils to the action of the frost, which has a far greater pulverising effect than any implement.

For all these reasons, ploughing should be begun as early as the end of September, because bad weather in October may not leave many good days for working on the land.

It is true that the tractor has simplified this type of work, but, even so, it is wise to start ploughing early so as to avoid doing, in a hurry and less efficiently, a farming operation which must be well done especially where drainage is a problem.

Mr. Robert emphasizes that good ploughing is a great help to land drainage because, underneath each furrow, there is a gap which acts something like a drain-pipe. When ploughing is well done, surplus water, even during spring, will flow away normally and the soil will thus be ready for seeding early—a detail which influences the quality and yield of grain crops.

(Continued on page 16)

THE QUEBEC ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE

Founded in 1948, the Provincial Artificial Insemination Centre at St. Hyacinthe performs a valuable service in enabling Quebec farmers, especially the less prosperous ones, to obtain the services of valuable sires which would otherwise be beyond their means. Dr. Ernest Mercier, the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, has played an active part in organizing the centre. He has been ably assisted by a number of specialists, including Mr. L. N. St-Pierre, the present director.

There are now about 50 high-class bulls at the centre. Of these, 17 are Holsteins, 14 Ayrshires, 4 French-Canadian, 4 Jerseys, and 5 Herefords. Semen from these bulls is carefully collected and stored or frozen in accordance with the best methods recommended by experts in artificial insemination. It is then sent to breeders' clubs affiliated to the centre, which in turn distribute it, as needed, to members who apply to their official inseminator for it.

According to Mr. St-Pierre, there are at present 60 breeders' clubs affiliated to the provincial centre. Another seven or eight are in the throes of organization in various parts of the province. During the twelve months ending on the 31st of March 1963, about 14,000 Quebec farmers made use of artificial insemination for the benefit of their herds. The number of cows inseminated was about 85,000, an increase of 17.5% over last year.

The work of insemination is carried out by a team of 65 inseminators who strive conscientiously to ensure maximum effectiveness. The records of the centre show a conception rate of between 69 and 72% following first inseminations.

Mr. St-Pierre has a staff of seventeen under his direction, including Mr. Claude Hayes, specialist in artificial insemination, Mr. F. Laliberté, in charge of animal husbandry, and Mr. G. E. Labrie who gives courses of instruction to inseminators. During its 15 years of operation the centre has contributed to the foundation of a thousand herds, whose production records are most encouraging.

It has been decided to set up, at the centre, a laboratory for the purpose of freezing semen intended for prolonged storage. This will involve temperatures as low as 150 degrees below zero.

CONDITIONS

In order to make use of the artificial insemination service, a farmer must:

1. belong to a breeders' club;
2. pay a life-membership fee of \$5;
3. pay service fees of \$5 per cow per gestation, entitling the animal to three services within a period of four months if necessary. A charge of one dollar each is made for additional services;
4. keep a record of the milk and fat production of all his cows by means of either the provincial postal cow testing service or of R.O.P.;
5. keep his herd under surveillance for the control of tuberculosis and brucellosis;
6. have at least one cow inseminated each year.

THE CLUB

The breeders' club to which the farmer belongs must:

1. be authorized by the Director of the Animal Productions Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization;
2. comprise, to begin with, not less than 500 cows of not more than two breeds, within a radius of five miles. The centre will not undertake to keep a bull of a certain breed until there are at least 1,000 cows of that breed to inseminate in Quebec;
3. have its inseminator(s) trained and approved by the centre.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS

1. do not have a cow inseminated until at least 60 or 90 days after she last calved;
2. let the cows out for a few minutes every morning and evening in the winter, in order to detect those that are in heat more easily;
3. on your barn sheet, make a note of the dates when your cows come in heat;
4. from the 18th to the 24th day after she has been inseminated, watch a cow carefully for signs of coming in heat again;
5. call the inseminator as soon as you notice that a cow is in heat;
6. mark a cow that is to be inseminated, by tying a string to her tail or by some other convenient means;
7. wait till heifers are sufficiently well developed before having them inseminated.

OESTRUS IN MARES

Q. I have a filly 11½ months old which think, is in season.

A. The average age of puberty of the filly is 12 months so it is likely that your filly is in oestrus. The breeding season of the mare is usually in the spring, from March — July. Oestrus usually lasts from 2 — 11 days with an average of 6 days. The interval from the end of one oestral period to the beginning of the next is about 16 days but this is very variable. Ovulation occurs 1 — 2 days before the end of the oestral period. Since the spermatozoa have a fertile life of 1 — 3 days only, it is important that the mare be mated towards the end of the oestral cycle. Repeated services at intervals of three days are desirable if the oestral period is prolonged. Pregnancy is on the average 336 days.

(From "The Farmer and Stockbreeder")

SOLANINE POISONING

Of all poisons, solanine is perhaps the one people are least worried about. Nevertheless, says Dr. Olivier Garon of the School of Veterinary Medicine at St. Hyacinthe, it is an alkaloid and hence potentially toxic. It is found in certain plants, particularly (in this Province) in the potato, under certain conditions. Autumn is the time when most of the trouble caused by solanine occurs.

Potatoes which have turned green in the sun and been left lying on the field, may be a real danger to livestock because their peel contains this poison. The long potato sprouts which some people go out of their way to feed to livestock after they have cleaned out the root cellar may also contain enough of this toxic substance to cause trouble and even death.

Under the influence of solanine poisoning, the animal shows certain symptoms which may, unfortunately, seem contradictory: at first constipation and then diarrhoea; sometimes it is in the grip of strong colic pains; sometimes dejected, drowsy, torpid and as though insensible. In the case of cows, bloating may even be observed on the left side and this may give the impression of gassy indigestion.

In all cases of poisoning, it is important that immediate treatment be started by a veterinarian; the least delay, even of only a few minutes, may be fatal. As regards the owner of the livestock, it is his task to prevent these seasonal poisonings from occurring by taking the simplest of precautions.

Integrated Insect Pest Control

*An example of how it has been successfully applied
to the codling moth in Nova Scotia*

C. R. MacLellan

THE VALUE OF an integrated pest control program may be grasped by the fact that in 1948, when chemical control was in full swing, 31 per cent of the fruit in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley was damaged by the codling moth but in 1961, under an integrated program, the damage was only 1.7 per cent. An integrated program simply is one that makes the best possible compromise between chemical and natural control so that the one complements the other.

With highly efficient machinery for applying pesticides and a seemingly endless stream of powerful insecticides available it might be expected that chemical control of insect pests would now be a minor problem. In our investigations at Kentville, this is certainly not the case with tree fruit insects, particularly the codling moth, hence our interest in natural controls. Natural control and control by chemical means are not necessarily alternative methods but with adequate understanding they may be integrated to supplement one another.

We have found that the numbers of codling moth in Nova Scotia fluctuate around an economically tolerable threshold. Should an upward trend occur, say by the failure of natural enemies, chemical spray materials may be necessary. In an integrated program, our studies showed that a situation of this kind would call for an insecticide that is highly toxic to the codling moth and harmless to its natural enemies. Unfortunately, we do not yet have materials with all these characteristics but the botanical insecticide ryania has many of the desirable qualities. In our investigations, we found that it is highly toxic to the codling moth and only

slightly damaging to the complex of natural enemies. When ryania came into general use in Nova Scotia in 1954 the codling moth was quickly reduced to an economically tolerable level and the extensive population fluctuations which follow the use of wide spectrum insecticides, such as DDT, did not occur.

Many farmers do not realize the benefits that can be gained by protecting and otherwise aiding natural enemies. Our studies in a commercial orchard subjected to an integrated control program since 1950 have shown what can be accomplished by natural control. During the 12 years of the program, insecticides were used on only seven occasions against such pests as the eye-spotted bud moth, tent caterpillars, the fall cankerworm, the winter moth, and a plant-feeding bug. No insecticides were used against the codling moth which reached peak numbers in the orchard in 1951. Damage to fruit in that year amounted to 18.3 per cent but since then the infestation has gradually diminished until in 1961 the damage declined to a low of 1.3 per cent.

Our studies revealed that, from egg to adult, the codling moth is vulnerable to several natural control agents. We found that the egg stage is attacked by parasites and insect predators which may kill as many as 20 to 25 per cent of the eggs. Mortality of newly hatched larvae due to predation and other natural causes such as drenching rains and high winds may reach as high as 50 to 60 per cent. Predation of overwintering (mature) larvae by woodpeckers and insects, fungal and insect parasitism, and mortality by low winter temperatures may reach as high as 95 per cent.

Unknown and variable amounts of predation occur in the pupal and adult stages as well. Our studies have pointed up the importance of natural control agents. This importance can hardly be overestimated and, furthermore, the agent should be protected wherever possible.

In the Annapolis Valley during the past eight years, we have, as a result of our investigations, recommended that growers whose apples showed damage from codling moth above the tolerable economic threshold should use ryania beginning about 14 days after petal fall, and one or two additional applications, if needed, at from seven- to ten-day intervals. These treatments have proven satisfactory and their use has not been attended by the violent fluctuation of pest populations that follow the use of the synthetic organic insecticides. Because of the effective assistance rendered by natural controls, we have found that it has been necessary, in some orchards, only to apply ryania at intervals of two to four years. In addition to the excellent control of the codling moth which is obtained by ryania, we discovered that the numbers of the eye-spotted bud moth as well as some other pests have dropped to low levels. Also because natural control agents are not interfered with, sprays are no longer needed for the European red mite or the oystershell and the number of spray applications for aphids and other pests has been greatly reduced.

(From "Research for Farmers" Summer 1963)

The author is a specialist in codling moth ecology, CDA Research Station, Kentville, N.S.



Wilfrid McKenna of Grand Pabos, Gaspé-South, tells his nephew Paul Vickers about white clover.

THE PROTECTION OF LEGUME PASTURES IN AUTUMN

The hay and pasture legumes are a very important group of plants because of the part they play in both winter and summer feeding of livestock. They have a number of requirements which must be satisfied if they are to do their best: amongst these are certain precautions which are called for, starting at the beginning of autumn. Legumes which are of particular interest to Quebec farmers, such as alfalfa, red clover, and Ladino clover, are plants which are able to store reserves of nutrients in their root systems. These reserves help them to withstand the rigours of our winters and enable them to make more rapid and vigorous growth in spring. Mr. Paul Robert of the provincial Field Crops Service gives the following advice.

Alfalfa, queen of our forage legumes, needs fertile, well-drained but not arid soil, rich in lime, phosphorous, and potash. It also requires boron: lack of this minor element in the soil may hinder its development. A field of alfalfa which has given two cuttings of hay in the season should be allowed a complete rest, starting at least a month before the first heavy fall frost is expected, so that it will have time to build up its reserves again. An application of 200 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-20-10 fertilizer is advisable, following the second cutting of hay.

Red clover must be treated with care if it is expected to produce a high yield. Drainage must be good so that the young plants will not be destroyed by ice during the winter. Generally speaking, red clover will not stand up to grazing or cutting in the year it is sown. As in the case of alfalfa, the soid should be rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash. A light top-dressing of manure in the year of seeding is very helpful.

Ladino clover is widely distributed in this Province as a pasture plant. It should be given just the same care as alfalfa: in other words, a field of Ladino clover should be allowed at least one month of complete rest from grazing, starting on the first of September, so that the plants will have a chance to build up the reserves which they must have in order to survive the winter. The application of 200 to 300 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-20-10 at the end of August is highly recommended, even if a treatment of commercial fertilizer was applied at the time of seeding.

Legumes must be protected in autumn and allowed to develop as they would under natural conditions, instead of being grazed right down to the roots. A rest in the fall is the best guarantee of a good crop next year.

FALL PLOUGHING

(Continued)

There are different methods of ploughing. The ploughman should adopt the one which is most suitable for the type of soil that he is ploughing.

The system which is most advisable on the majority of Quebec farms consists in ploughing so as to build up wide, rounded lands: it should be practised wherever the risk of erosion is not very serious. This system is very effective and beneficial on flat and clayed land which is difficult to drain.

The practice of leaving dead furrows should also be followed wherever it may prove helpful. If they are to be effective, these dead furrows must, of course, be deeper than the other ploughing. Thus, after each land has been completely ploughed, a second furrow, two or three inches deep, is made along the edge of it. This has the effect of lowering the water level on the lands. Ploughing should be done in the right way and at the right time. It is unwise to wait until the soil becomes saturated with water or freezes because, in such cases, the ploughing will have to be put off till next spring.



This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Denis Chouinard helps his grandfather empty a bag of oats into a home-made grain elevator at St-Aubert, L'Islet.

Cereal crops are now being harvested in almost all parts of the Province. Unfortunately, says Mr. Paul Méthot of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, many farmers appear to be under the impression that the job is finished as soon as the grain is in the granary. As a result, a considerable quantity gets badly spoiled every year and cannot be used for seed, because excessive fermentation has robbed it of its powers of germination and, at the same time, given it an earthy colour and a disagreeable odour. In the great majority of cases, such losses could easily have been prevented.

Any grain which has been harvested before it has completely matured should, without fail, be spread out in a thin layer on the floor of a building where it is easy to maintain a good draught of air. The land should be plunged into the layer, here and there, at frequent intervals, and if any signs of heating are felt, the grain should be stirred with a shovel so as to ventilate it better and put a stop to fermentation.

Sometimes, the crop will contain an unduly large proportion of immature weed seeds and all sorts of other green stuff. In such cases, it is necessary to

WATCH OUT FOR DAMP GRAIN

put the grain through the threshing machine again (care being taken to increase the current of air) or to give it a cleaning in a fanning-mill. Cleaning has the advantage of completely ridding the grain crop of the weed seeds and other green matter which are the commonest cause of heating.

Grain harvested with a combine is always more liable to heat and greater precaution should therefore be taken with it.

THE HARVESTING AND HANDLING OF VEGETABLES

The production of vegetables of good quality depends on a number of things. The way in which they are harvested counts for a great deal. Precautions taken beforehand to ensure careful picking or digging when the proper time comes are thus worth the grower's while. Mr. H. Robert of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following advice.

Harvest at the right time

This means, when the vegetables are at their best, and neither immature nor overgrown or over-ripe. As far as possible, harvesting should be done when conditions are favourable. For example, it is generally advisable to avoid harvesting in wet weather, at least in the case of vegetables such as lettuce, celery, beans, and onions. Vegetables which are to be stored, should be harvested before the heavy autumn frosts come.

Equipment

Suitable, modern equipment has become almost indispensable for the efficient harvesting of a crop in good

condition, especially on a large scale. It is not enough to use the proper machinery: the equipment must be kept in good condition. Before harvesting operations are begun, the machine must be lubricated wherever lubrication is required, and checked to see that it is working properly. It is also important to avoid operating the machine in a jerky or clumsy manner, and to maintain a reasonable, moderate speed so as to avoid injuring the vegetables.

Culling and sorting

The first sorting and culling can be carried out in the field. By doing so, one avoids unnecessary handling and costly storage of unacceptable vegetables. Whenever possible, it is better to destroy rejected material; if it is left lying in the field it will be a source of disease in the following year. By "rejected material" is meant vegetables which are diseased, deformed, bruised, injured, or damaged by insects.

Cooling

Lettuce, celery, and similar vegetables keep their initial quality better if

they are cooled immediately after having been harvested. The method of cooling differs according to need and available facilities. A part of the storage may be set aside and organized for the purpose, or special cooling equipment may be used. Vacuum coolers are very effective but also more expensive; hence they are mostly left to large concerns where cooling is done by contract.

Grading

The successful marketing of vegetables depends to a great extent on grading. It has become almost impossible nowadays for our growers to compete with imported produce unless they take the trouble to grade their products according to quality and size. Vegetables so graded and marketed inspire confidence and bring better prices. It therefore pays growers to arrange and equip themselves so that they can grade their produces quickly and supply their markets regularly.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

ABITIBI: FARMBOROUGH held a millinery course and arranged a summer picnic.

ABITIBI-EAST: On June 12, MALARTIC and VAL D'OR joined to form the Abitibi-East County, W.I. Mrs. McGibbon, Q.W.I. Vice President, accompanied by Mrs. Wells, was present and installed the newly-elected County officers.

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL arranged program for bazaar, which will feature an old village choir in authentic costume of the period, directed by Mrs. E. Bulley. Prizes in Mathematics in Grades 1-5 and history in Grades 6-9 were awarded. Seven members contributed to the birthday box. Theme of the meeting was "to bring a friend": 500 was played with first prize won by Mrs. P. Staniforth. Roll Call: suggest a suitable motto for next year's "Year Book".

BROWNSBURG: It was decided to offer a loan of \$100 to a High School student to further his or her education. Dr. Suzanne McKimmie spoke on "Child Care". Pennies for Friendship are collected at every meeting. Articles were brought in to be exhibited at Lachute Spring Fair. **DALESVILLE:** A flower demonstration was given by a member, followed by a flower arranging contest and prizes awarded for the best arrangements. **FRONTIER:** Articles were brought in for the Lachute Fair, and discussion held on what a judge looks for in awarding prizes. **JERUSALEM-BETHANY:** Two interesting articles were read — one entitled "Stop, Look and Read" and one showing the dangers of carelessness in the use of medicine and drugs. **LACHUTE:** enjoyed a talk by Miss Stanton of the Lachute High School. An outline of the teaching of English Literature in Grades IX and X was given. **MILLE ISLE:** A talk on European countries was given by a new Canadian. Roll Call: Name a country or place you would like to visit and why. **PIONEER:** The convener of Education read a paper on the making of asphalt and its many uses from the time it was used to make the Ark water-proof, to the present day. **UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END:** Heard report of County Convention where Mrs. J. Ossington was the Provincial guest speaker. Profile contest held.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON: AUBREY-RIVERFIELD heard two poems, "The Scotchman and the Irishman" and "Room 37B" by member, Mrs. Hamilton. **HEMINGFORD:** Had the pleasure of entertaining members of FRANKLIN CENTRE branch. Detailed report of Provincial Convention given; handicraft articles which had been on display at the Provincial Exhibit were exhibited, with much interest shown in the antique sampler, 125 years old, made by a 10-year-old girl. Cottons for cancer contributed. Two new residents in the community were visited by branch members prior to the meeting, and were present as guests. **HOWICK:** Report of Provincial Convention given by Mrs. A. Kerr and Mrs. J. D. Lang. \$5.00 sent to United Nations Association. Cottons for Cancer collected. "Share-a-Loaf" card started. **HUNTINGDON:** Provincial Convention reported. Talk on the Congo by Rev. Mr. Cunningham. \$25.00 donated toward Huntingdon Fair prizes. **ORMSTOWN:** Provincial Convention reported. Tupperware Demonstration.

MISSISQUOI: All branches heard reports of Provincial Convention from the several delegates. **COWANSVILLE:** Has completed arrangements to take a child from CARE, and will hold a millinery course in September. **DUNHAM:** Arranged a food sale. **FORDYCE:** Learned about the Leadership Course from Mrs. H. Smith of Cowansville. Celebrated the birthday of a charter member, Mrs. George

Hooper, with presentation of a gift. A birthday cake was made by a fellow member, Mrs. Irene Williams. Donation of \$10.00 to the local 4H Club. **STANBRIDGE-EAST:** Has planted an evergreen on the W.I. plot, and looking ahead, are planning to set out shrubs to celebrate the Centenary. Brought and displayed Christmas Stockings which they had made. Completed payment for foster child project.

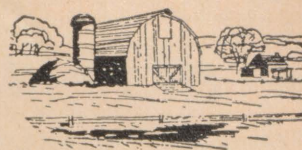
RICHMOND: Most branches heard reports on Provincial Convention, with special emphasis on Pennies for Friendship, and request for new ideas or subjects for the Leadership Course. **CLEVELAND:** "Indians Problems in the Western Provinces" was the topic of a paper by the citizenship convener. Contest on rivers and bodies of water in Canada was won by Mrs. A. T. Smith and Miss M. Stamp. **GORE:** Miss Thomas, Mrs. McCormack and Miss LaRoque of Drummondville were guest speakers on cancer and the need for workers. Mrs. E. Gilchrist, County President, visited the branch. 12 Christmas stockings sent. **MELBOURNE RIDGE:** To have a booth at Richmond Fair, with school fair to be held later. Campaign against roadside litter underway. 16 Christmas Stockings sent. **RICHMOND HILL:** Discussion on uncommon vegetables grown, and how well they are liked. Home-made corsage contest won by Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Farrant. Stanley Party formed part of meeting. Mrs. Gilchrist, County President was a welcome guest. **RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN:** Jumbled word contest on diseases held, with prize won by Mrs. N. Jamieson. Christmas stockings sent. Gift presented to Mrs. Albert Smith in appreciation for her help. **SPOONER POND:** Roll Call — Name a Governor General of Canada and the years he held office — or pay a fine. A.C.W.W. pin and corsage presented to Mrs. J. Coddington, whose handicraft skill has won many prizes both for herself and for the branch. Her sampler won first prize in this year's Salada Competition. Get-well wishes sent to Mrs. E. Pierce. **SHERBROOKE:** ASCOT: Held Grandmother's Day, with pictures and comments on "the good old days". \$10.00 donated for School Fair prizes. **BELVEDERE:** Mrs. E. Lynch showed movies of an air trip from New York to Jamaica and South America; also a trip to the British Isles, with points of historical interest in London. Bake sale held. An Amusing Incident from My School Day was the Roll Call. **BROMPTON ROAD:** A Grandmothers Contest required the singing of a song or telling of a story of by-gone days. Each grandmother was presented with a corsage. Card party held. Christmas stockings packed. **LENNOXVILLE:** Mrs. Lyle Rand gave a cake-decorating demonstration. More than 500 cancer dressings made, the worthy result of 9 hours given. Donations made to S.P.C.A., School for Retarded Children, and \$10.00 for School Fair prizes. **MELBY:** members' families donated to Red Cross Blood Donor's Clinic. \$10.00 donated to Christmas Stocking Project, and the same to Child Welfare. Sick and shut-ins remembered.

VAUDREUIL: HARWOOD: The special training course for young Indian Women, held at Macdonald College, was outlined by Mrs. G. Henderson. Mrs. Bramwell gave instruction in the making of slip-covers and lamp shades, thus extending the benefits of the Leadership Course, which she attended, to other members of her branch: some Physical Fitness exercises too! A gift was arranged for a Charter Member, Mrs. Trihey, leaving shortly to make her home in Africa.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



DEWITTVILLE W.I.

ENTERTAINS INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS



A group of international students, members of the Intervarsity Christian Fellowship group, were entertained by the Dewittville Women's Institute members recently. The idea was sparked by a farm forum program during the winter to which W.I. members were invited. The forum discussion centred around Canada's part in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The urgent need was stressed for sharing knowledge and techniques so that those in under-developed countries may learn to produce, preserve and distribute greater quantities of food. The key to feeding the ever-increasing hungry masses lies in education.

On a more personal basis, it was discovered that there exists a need to welcome foreign students who come to study in Canada. The W.I. members were told that often these young people never have an opportunity to visit in a Canadian home during their entire stay here. Apart from offering hospitality to the students, the members felt that as rural home-makers, coping with many of the same problems as women of other lands, an exchange of ideas and information would be of mutual benefit. The Dewittville W.I. members were not disappointed when they entertained a group of nineteen international students. In fact they found themselves bombarding their guests with so many questions, they

felt perhaps the exchange was a little one-sided!

The group included, besides those from India and East Pakistan, students from Hong Kong, Egypt and Jamaica. There were also several Western Canadian students in the group. The Egyptian couple, who were Christian, had decided to remain in Canada because of Nassar's anti-Christian attitude. They mentioned that a great many Egyptians are now entering Canada since the Department of Immigration has substantially raised the quota for Egyptians.

The boys from East Pakistan held the children rapt with their tales of lion-hunting exploits in the Himalays. The Indian students told of appalling poverty and also of the intense religious outlook that pervades almost every facet of the lives of the people. Kawa Ho of Hong Kong, one of twelve children, said his father feels so deeply the hopelessness of Hong Kong's future, with its multitudes of crowded refugees, that he hopes to educate all of his children overseas and have them remain there. Kawa will make his contribution to his adopted country in the field of medicine.

One of the things we were pleased to learn is that McGill University is highly regarded in all parts of the globe and that it is one of the relatively few colleges whose standards are recognized everywhere.

We felt that meeting these students made our children more aware of their neighbors in other lands and was one step in helping them to grow up without prejudice. At first, perhaps, the dark faces of some of the guests seemed a little strange and frightening but soon the children realized that they were just people.

Our guests played ball, swam, sang, ate and walked in the woods, asked and answered questions and some of them even milked a cow! It was an altogether pleasant experience for us to entertain them. We think they enjoyed it, too, and we hope they'll be back.

Keitha B. MacIntosh
Citizenship Convenor

RESOLUTION FROM THE 49TH CONVENTION QUE. WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

WHEREAS in view of the dangers commonly inherent in raw or unpasteurized milk and in view of the value of milk as an essential in human diet.

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Quebec Women's Institutes Inc. petition the Government of the Province of Quebec to enact laws for the compulsory pasteurization of all milk sold for human consumption,

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that compulsory pasteurization and inspection of the manufacture of dairy products intended for sale for human consumption, be included in the above legislation.

WHEREAS the Succession Duty Exemptions in the Province of Quebec have not been altered, and

WHEREAS new fiscal arrangements in this connection are immediately possible
BE IT RESOLVED that the Quebec Women's Institutes in open Convention, reiterate their resolution of June 1962, re Succession Duty Exemptions — to wit:

WHEREAS the amount of exemption pursuant to the existing Estates Tax Act for persons who are married and are separate as to property is only \$10,000; and

WHEREAS this amount has remained the same for a considerable number of years; and

WHEREAS the value of the aforementioned amount has decreased substantially since the enactment of the legislation concerned; and

WHEREAS a marriage contract cannot be entered into or amended after marriage; and

WHEREAS the amount of exemption under similar legislation in federal and other provincial jurisdiction is substantially higher;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Quebec Women's Institutes petition the Government of the Province of Quebec to raise the amount of exemption from \$10,000 to \$60,000, regardless of whether a marriage contract exists or not.

DUNHAM WI, FIRST INSTITUTE IN QUEBEC

On January 13, 1911, Mrs. Geo. Beach, Cowansville, invited a few ladies to her home to discuss forming an Institute. They decided to get more information on the subject by asking Mrs. J. Muldrew of Macdonald College to come at her earliest convenience to give them a talk on Institute work. Accordingly, on Jan. 27, 1911, the first regular meeting of the W.I. in Quebec was held in Best's Hall, Dunham.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres. Mrs. Muldrew; Pres. Mrs. Geo. Beach; Vice-Pres. Mrs. H. O. Martin; Sec. Treas. Miss Jane Brown. Twenty members were enrolled at that first meeting and by the end of the year the total membership reached thirty one.

Lectures were given by Mrs. Muldrew on Home Nursing, Prof. Blair on Orchardling, and an open meeting was

called to discuss the TB question. Improvements were made in sanitary conditions at the rural school and prizes offered at the Dunham Fruit Show for bread and darning.

So much for that first year, a very good beginning. Members have kept up their interest down through the years. Different prominent people have visited the branch, for instance, on Feb. 9, 1913, Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen was here and gave an address on "The Influence of Environment". Later Mrs. Alfred Watt was here accompanied by Mrs. Abercrombie of Lennoxville.

School Fairs were held for several years and before World War II a Christmas tree was lighted and placed in a public place, and all the children of the community were given bags of candy. Later, when electricity had to be rationed, this was discontinued. Prizes have been given at school and material for hot lunches furnished. Milk for a needy family was paid for.

The Women's Institute was instrumental in having the local school yard mowed and kept in good condition. Later this was taken over by the School Board.

On October 22, 1931 an exhibition of antiques was held in the classroom of the United Church and was a wonderful success. For quite a number of years a county picnic was held in August and a business meeting was conducted. The picnic was to be in a historical or noted place in the country but again rationing intervened, this time of gas, and the pleasant practice had to be discontinued.

On the 25th anniversary of the starting of the Women's Institute a public meeting was held in the Memorial Hall at Stanbridge East. Mrs. Beach was presented with a silver plate with proper inscription. The presentation was made by the county president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey.

This branch has always been proud to know it blazed the way for others in this province.

Mrs. W. S. McElroy

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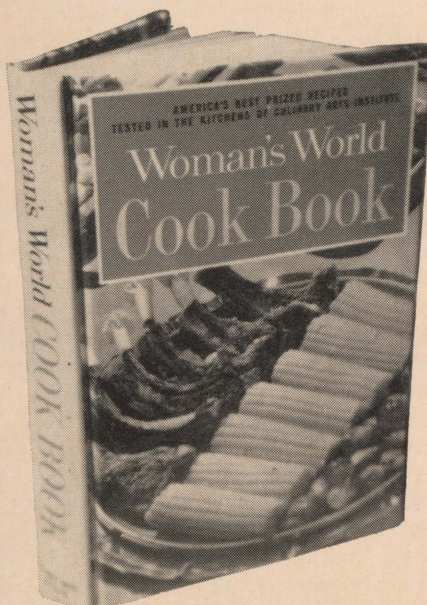
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GUIDEBOOK TO MONTREAL

A new digest-sized guide book to Montreal sports a bright gay cover and packs a surprising amount of valuable information for the visitor. Of particular interest is the chapter "Montreal for Little People", which gives a variety of suggestions on how to amuse children. The book has information on hotels, restaurants, shopping, museums, churches, theatre, music, monuments, universities, suburbia, etc. Edited and produced for Monty Berger & Co., for Sage Publications, the guidebook retails for \$1 at most bookstands.

MARKET OUTLOOK ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	1949	1961-62	1962-63	1963
Index of Industrial Production Canada	100	174	189	194.2
Labour Income, Canada	100	203	216	225.5
Consumer Price Index Food, Montreal	100	134	133	135.5
Cash Farm Income, Quebec (millions)	321 (2,430)	437 (2,953)	442 (3,081)	456 (3,149)
Net Farm Income, Quebec (millions)	204	195	195	195
Farm Prices Quebec	100	106	106	—
Cost of Goods and Services Used by Farmers, Eastern Canada.	100	143	144	144
Farm Price of Milk Used for Ice cream, and concentration, Quebec — Dollars per Cwt.,	\$2.67	\$2.80	\$2.81	\$2.67
Price Canada A Hogs, Montreal.	\$28.68	\$27.40	\$25.00	\$28.50
Price Good Steers, Montreal.	\$30.10	\$24.90	\$24.75	\$24.17

ARDA . . .

What's new in Eastern Canada ?

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act will be the basis for many discussions in rural communities across Canada this fall and winter. Because of this and because of the profound effect that ARDA is having on Canadians outside the big cities, the Macdonald Farm & Home Journal is commencing this column about the activities of ARDA in Eastern Canada. We hope this will assist you in your discussions and action in the coming months.

Over 200 ARDA projects have now been approved across Canada. There are 9 federal-provincial projects in Ontario, 44 in Quebec, 12 in New Brunswick, 14 in Nova Scotia, 4 in Prince Edward Island, and 9 in Newfoundland.

Designation of the first three ARDA Rural Development Areas was recently approved by the federal government. The areas, all in Saskatchewan, are the Torch River region, the Meadow Lake region, and the Broadview region. This opens the door to a comprehensive approach to rural development in these areas, with a view to increasing income and employment opportunities.

A new ARDA Rural Development Organization, covering Stanstead, Richmond and Sherbrooke counties in Quebec, was formed at a meeting in

Magog on August 6. About 135 people from throughout the area attended the meeting, called by Agronome Jean Bruneau in connection with the ARDA Rural Development Research project (a complete resource inventory) currently under way in the Brome-Stanstead region.

The 11 eastern counties of Ontario have been chosen by the provincial and federal governments for a \$36,100 multiple land use and resources inventory under ARDA, to determine guidelines for a future rural development program in the area. The counties are Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Russell and Prescott. ARDA's Information-Education office, together with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, has recently published a comprehensive 40-page booklet on ARDA and resource management in general, called "Agricultural Resources for Tomorrow". It contains the essential parts of the General ARDA Agreement signed by all ten provinces in 1962, and is available in English at 20 cents a copy from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. French copies are available free from the ARDA administration, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

COLLEGE NEWS

Professor David MacFarlane to Nigeria:

Professor David MacFarlane, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has left for Nigeria for fourteen months. While there he will assist in establishing a new University in Eastern Nigeria. The trip is sponsored by Michigan State University and the Ford Foundation. Dr. MacFarlane will be accompanied by fifty Canadian, American and British professors also assisting in establishing the new university. "As a possible result," Dr. MacFarlane told the Journal, "we will see more Nigerians coming to Canada for their education, especially on the graduate level, during the next ten years. As well there will be an increasing exchange of students and teachers between Nigeria and Canada."

Prior to leaving for Nigeria, Professor MacFarlane told us of some of his experiences while visiting Poland earlier this year. His impressions will be reported in future issues of the Journal.



PROFESSOR UNDERWOOD

Visiting Professor in Department of Agricultural Economics:

Professor Floy Lee Underwood of Illinois, U.S.A. will be visiting professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics while Dr. MacFarlane is in Nigeria. Dr. Underwood was born on a farm in Southern Illinois and attended the Universities of Illinois and Cornell. In recent years he has been visiting professor in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Indonesia and Fulbright Lecturer in Agricultural Economics at Hokkaido University in Japan. Dr. Underwood's considerable experience as a farmer, advisor, economist and world traveller will fit him well for his duties at Macdonald College. We welcome him to our campus.

Farm Forum News 'N' Views

Farm Forum Leadership Conference To Be Held In September

The first farm forum leadership conference to be held in the newly completed McGill University Study Center on Mt. Ste. Hilaire will take place September 27, 28 and 29th. This study center is a uniquely constructed building perched on the side of the mountain owned by the University.

The conference will include discus-

sions on how to organize groups, group discussion techniques, community development, social recreation, etc. More details and announcement of the conference staff will be in next month's Journal. Registration is limited to thirty-two delegates. Information about the conference is available from Box 237, Macdonald College, Que.

WHAT IS FARM FORUM?

A Farm Forum is a group of neighbours who meet once a week during the Farm Forum season (from November through March) to listen to National Farm Radio Forum broadcast to study and the topic of the broadcast. The Forum reports its conclusions and may also follow up with other action.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The Farm Forum Motto is: Read, Listen, Discuss, Act. This tells briefly how a Farm Forum works.

WHAT HAS IT DONE?

— It has influenced Public Opinion.

Summaries of the Farm Forum Findings are reported on the air, in the papers, and to farm organization leaders and government officials. This adds to the pressure of public opinion and thus influences our lawmakers.

— It has increased neighbourliness.

"The greatest benefit resulting from our Forum has been the close friend-

ship and neighbourly feeling that has sprung up and continues to grow" reports one Forum.

— It is educational.

Farm Forum broadcasts the facts and the real truth, as members listen to the broadcasts and read the "Guide", and discuss the topic they come to a better understanding of how to solve mutual problems.

— It has broadened the horizon.

Farm Forum has helped people to realize that the world is bigger than their own community. They are able to think more clearly about their community, their province, their country and nation.

— It has led to community projects.

"Forum meetings have developed a spirit of neighbourliness, co-operation and understanding that has enabled us to work together harmoniously on the various projects which our Forum has completed down through the years" reports one Forum in Ontario.

Farm Forum has helped many people in many communities. The program is easy to follow, it is informal and designed for ordinary rural and urban people. The programs are of interest to people all across Canada. The topics are carefully selected. If this organization is to remain healthy and grow as it should, it is up to you and I and everyone who is interested in farm people to see that it does exactly that. We will have to work together for the good of everyone.

People in many areas of Quebec know Farm Forum very well; they understand how it works; they know what it can do. We are very interested in extending the work of Farm Forums in this province and many members are willing to help. During the next two months every member has work to do: every existing forum must be active this fall, new members should be invited to attend, new Forums will be organized. To accomplish this, Farm Forums must become better known; publicity has often been lacking. Farm people do not shout as loud as many others do, but this policy may change in the future. In the coming months, word about Farm Forum will be spread by newspapers, radio, group meetings and individual calls.

The rural communities are rapidly becoming smaller, and therefore we feel that they need to have some common interest and means of talking and working together — Farm Forum is one way. Information about Farm Forum is available from the Provincial Office, Box 237, Macdonald College.

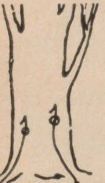
WEATHERWISE

September is the month when the first autumn frost can be expected. We have a short growing season, where spring and autumn frosts are very important in determining the crops we can grow.

The frost-free period is the time between the average dates of the last spring frost and the first fall frost. This is from 90 to 120 days in Southern Quebec depending upon elevation, nearness to rivers or lakes, topography and other factors. But the average date means that autumn frost occurs before that date half of the years.

Agricultural meteorologists now calculate frost-free period in terms of the probability of getting a frost, that is in terms of how many years in ten we can expect frost before a certain date. For example, at Lennoxville the average last spring frost is May 30. Five years out of ten, therefore, the farmer can expect frost after that time, and two years out of ten he can expect an autumn frost before September 5 and five years out of ten before September 13.

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